

**REMARKS**

This Amendment is filed in response to the Office Action mailed on August 9, 2005. All objections and rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 1-8 are in the case.

Claims 1, 4, and 8 were amended to better claim the invention.

No new claims were added.

At Paragraph 1 of the Office Action the drawings were objected to because two reference numerals were in the drawings and were not mentioned in the specification. Amendment of the specification to include the reference numerals is believed to satisfy this objection.

At Paragraph 2 of the Office Action the Specification was objected to because of errors in the reference numerals. Amendment of the Specification is believed to satisfy this objection.

At Paragraph 3 of the Office Action Claims 1-8 were objected to because claims 1, 4, and 8 state "the 45 degree angle deflector", and also state "the cylindrical coupling",

without antecedent basis.. Amendment of the claims 1, 4, and 8 is believed to satisfy this objection.

At Paragraphs 4-5 of the Office Action Claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krewalk et al. U. S. Patent No. 4,682,091 issued July 21, 1987 (hereinafter Krewalk), in view of Lederman et al. U. S. Application Publication No. US 2004 / 0150882 A1 (hereinafter Lederman).

The present invention, as set forth by representative claim 1, comprises in part:

1. A telescope system, comprising:

a telescope having a tube, a prime focusing mirror, and a secondary mirror on the optical axis of the telescope to form a real image behind the telescope, the prime focusing mirror located at a first end of the tube;

a fork mount, the fork mount having a base and a first arm extending from a first end of the base and a second arm extending from a second end of the base;

an axle to rotate the fork mount along a first axis perpendicular to the base and parallel to the arms, the base rotating about a location midway between the two arms, to cause the fork to rotate in right ascension when the axis points toward a celestial pole;

rotatable attachments to permit rotating the tube in a plane midway between the two arms of the fork mount, the plane substantially perpendicular to the base of the fork mount, to cause the tube to rotate in declination when the axis points toward a celestial pole;

a 45 degree angle reflector to deflect the optical axis of the telescope by 90 degrees so that the real image is formed on a line perpendicular to the optical axis of the telescope tube, the 45 degree angle reflector attaching to external threads at the first end of the telescope tube;

***a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member;***

a field adjuster, the field adjuster attached to the threaded coupling of the cylindrical coupling member; and

a CCD camera attached to a downstream end of the field adjuster, wherein the field adjuster and the CCD camera clear the base of the fork mount when the telescope is in the 90 degree declination position.

Krewalk discloses a telescope having a fork mounting and with a motor drive and a control system for pointing the telescope. The telescope has a an eyepiece with a reflector element so that the eyepiece is at a right angle to the optical axis of the telescope, as shown in his Fig. 3.

Lederman discloses a telescope having a lens in the optical train to move the focal plane of the telescope from the natural focal plane distance of the telescope. He discloses using a positive lens to shorten the focal distance, and a negative lens to lengthen the focal distance. In his Fig. 9 he discloses attaching a bino-viewer by a sequence of elements having screw connections at each end.

Applicant respectfully urges that neither Krewalk nor Lederman discloses Applicant's claimed novel *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member*.

Krewalk simply discloses a telescope having an eyepiece mounted on a 45 degree diagonal reflector, with no disclosure of Applicant's claimed novel *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member*.

The Examiner, at the bottom of Page 3 of the Office Action, argues that Krewalk element 14 discloses Applicant's claimed *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member.*

However, Applicant respectfully urges that Krewalk, in his Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 5, and Fig. 3 simply shows an exterior drawing of a telescope with an eyepiece made integrally with a 45 degree diagonal reflector. Applicant respectfully urges that Krewalk has no disclosure of Applicant's claimed novel *cylindrical coupling member*. Further, Krewalk has no disclosure of a separate *cylindrical coupling member*, as claimed by Applicant.

Lederman discloses various optical elements, connected to a viewing device such as a bino-viewer, but has no disclosure of Applicant's claimed novel *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member*.

The Examiner, at Page 4 of the Office Action, argues that:

"Lederman et al. teach in figs 1-9 apparatus for connecting a remote viewer (e.g., a camera) to a telescope (page 1, section [0003]) including using conventional coupling techniques like appropriately matched sets of male and female (i.e. external and internal) threads to couple the optical components (see page 4, section [0035], lines 8-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the cylindrical coupling member of Krewalk et al. have a threaded cou-

pling at a downstream end to attach the optical elements as threaded couplings are reliable, commonly available way to connect elements.”

Applicant respectfully urges that Krewalk has no disclosure of Applicant’s claimed novel *cylindrical coupling member* . Further, Lederman has no disclosure of Applicant’s claimed novel *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member*.

More particularly, Lederman has no disclosure of *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector*. Lederman simply connects all of his elements, at his Fig. 9, together with threaded couplings. Nowhere does Lederman disclose Applicant’s claimed novel *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector*.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully urges that Krewalk and Lederman, taken either singly or in combination, are legally precluded from rendering Applicant’s claimed novel invention unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) because of the absence from both of Applicant’s claimed novel *a cylindrical coupling member mating at a first end with a downstream opening of the 45 degree angle reflector, and a threaded coupling at a downstream end of the cylindrical coupling member* .

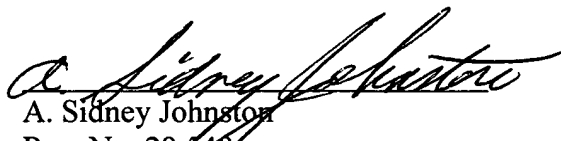
All independent claims are believed to be in condition for allowance.

All dependent claims are dependent from independent claims which are believed to be in condition for allowance. Accordingly, all dependent claims are believed to be in condition for allowance.

Favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Please charge any additional fee occasioned by this paper to our Deposit Account No. 03-1237.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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